

Binney's Republication contain the extensive catalogues of the publishers, Messrs. H. Bailliere, bound with them in the back. From this catalogue of 1858 we learn that a copy of Say's *American Entomology*, a "very scarce" work, could be had for \$30.00; that copies of Binney's *Republication of Say's Conchological Works* were available at \$12.00, with coloured plates; but that the continuation section, just issued in 1858, was available for \$5.50 to subscribers to the first part, issued in 1856.

In 1840 Mrs. Lucy Say issued a reprint of some forty-eight species of land and fresh-water shells which her husband had published at various times between 1829 and 1831 in the *New Harmony Disseminator of Useful Knowledge*, and in the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, Lexington, Kentucky. This work is occasionally incorporated with copies of the *Conchology*. Mrs. Say states in the preface to this pamphlet that all these species would have appeared in the forthcoming numbers of the *Conchology*, with illustrations, had Say lived to realize his ambition. She regrets that she cannot furnish the illustration now. She states that many of the shells described had been already deposited in the Academy of Natural Sciences, and that others were in her own cabinet.

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## JUNIUS HENDERSON

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

Junius Henderson died, after a long and painful illness, on the night of Nov. 4, 1937. He was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, in April, 1865. Iowa, when it was still something of a frontier state, gave birth to a remarkable series of naturalists, such as Eastman, Evermann, Springer and Pilsbry. There must have been something stimulating in the atmosphere, sowing the seed in Henderson's mind which was to produce such an abundant crop during the last thirty years of his life. I remember him in the early years of this century, when he was still thought of as the county judge, learned in the law, and in all sorts of unobtrusive ways rendering service alike to the public and to private individuals. It will never be known how many people he wisely counselled, preventing them from making mistakes, or guiding

them to wise decisions. This being a mining region, he was the more efficient in all these matters because of his knowledge of geology, and later on he was constantly consulted by workers in Economic Geology, men who were presumed to be experts, but who had to depend on Henderson's wide knowledge for the determination of the various strata. Many years ago, I received from the editors of the New International Encyclopedia a copy of their article "Colorado," with a request to revise it for a new edition. Running through it, I at once saw that it was greatly in need of revision, but where was the man whose knowledge was comprehensive and exact enough to do it? I could think of only one such man, and those who have the latest edition will see that the article on Colorado is credited in large part to Junius Henderson. Henderson was honorary curator of the University of Colorado Museum at a time when the whole collection would have gone into a good sized wagon, and was of no great value. Fortunately, for all concerned, the University was at length able to adopt him as a professor, in charge of the Museum, and today we can see the results. Although the Museum has had neither space nor money to develop large exhibits, such as may be seen elsewhere, it has no rival in the Rocky Mountain region if we regard the vast number of species represented, and the opportunities presented for research. Although Henderson worked and wrote on geology, mammals, birds, amphibia, reptiles, and anthropology, so that had he done nothing else his fame would have been secure, it was the study of mollusca which always attracted him most, and to which his major effort was directed. He was not content to merely investigate such shells as might fall in his way, but through a system of exchanges built up a magnificent collection of specimens in the Museum. He corresponded with many people, some of whom developed a strong regard for him, though they had never seen him. I recall in particular a letter which came from John Ponsonby, of London, who was dying, and sent a last affectionate message to his correspondent Henderson. As he organized the great collection of shells, he also organized the literature, and prepared for his guidance large typewritten volumes, giving the original descriptions (with photographs of figures) of all the western species. His volumes on the land and

fresh-water mollusca of the west are comparable to those of Mrs. Oldroyd on the marine shells of the Pacific Coast, and could they be published would at once become indispensable source-books for conchologists. So much for the background of his researches, but he travelled widely in Colorado, California, Utah and the northwest, and accumulated the materials which enabled him to revise the molluscan faunas of these regions, his revisions including a great deal of critical and original work. Keen to examine every reference in the literature, he never lost his critical eye, and was often able to correct erroneous statements and misunderstandings. In the long history of the University of Colorado, there will never be a man who stands where Henderson stood, as—let us say—the Baird of Colorado. Others will do valiant work, but they will build on the foundations laid by Henderson, and those foundations will remain secure as long as the University stands.

Junius Henderson leaves a widow, Bess Green Henderson, who was his companion in the field, and of whose devotion, during the long period of his illness, it is impossible to adequately write. Herself a trained zoologist, she understood his work, and took over, in large measure, his activities in the field of ornithology.

[Professor Cockerell allows me to add a brief note of appreciation of the work of our departed friend. Prior to Henderson's publications, what was known of the molluscan fauna of the Rocky Mountain States was scattered through scores of books and periodicals. The records were of unequal value and greatly in need of revision. In "The Mollusca of Colorado," "Mollusca of Colorado, Utah, Montana and Wyoming," "Non-marine Mollusca of Oregon and Washington," practically all of the published data was collated and critically discussed, together with a great mass of new information from his own field work and that of his colleagues, and from unpublished material in museums. Together with two papers on hunting mollusks in Utah and Idaho, published in collaboration with L. E. Daniels, these publications total over 500 pages. I make use of them very frequently in my own work. They make the knowledge of mollusks of these mountain and northwestern states accessible and reliable, and form a broad foundation for further work.—H. A. Pilsbry.]